An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

Vol. IX, No. 27 — 10c per copy WINNIPEG, MANITOBA 40c per month — Saturday, July 6, 1946

700 Persons in Slocan Valley Ask for Repatriation on Next Boat; More Expected to Apply

By Special Correspondent

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—There is agitation and confusion in the interior settlements of Slocan and Lemon Creek that is reminiscent of spring, 1945, when the repatriation survey was being conducted.

The number of persons applying for repatriation to Japan on the next boat, scheduled for the end of July, has risen sharply. In Lemon Creek, the number of applicants has jumped suddenly from 50 to over 500 persons. In Slocan, Bay Farm and Popoff, it has reached 200 persons. More are applying every day, and some of them are doing so out of a feeling of resignation or desperation, or just because all their friends and relatives are applying.

The cause is an announcement, dated June 24, 1946, in which repatriates are asked to make financial preparation prior to repatriation on the next boat, and which contains the following clause:

"This is the last boat to Japan on which repatriates will be paid the repatriation allowance and on which the 500 lbs. freight allowance will be permitted."

The notice is signed by the local supervisor, B. C. Whitty.

There are two classes of applicants. Some of them intended to go to Japan anyway on a later boat. But another group is those who have cancelled their repatriation requests once. They prefer to remain in Canada, but the new order issued by the local supervisor has upset their plans. They can await the outcome of the Privy Council appeal, but they can do so only by forfeiting the benefits of [illegible] and 500 lbs. baggage allowance promised to voluntary repatriates. The situation is that those who wish to remain in Canada are to be deported eventually, they will face deportation without assistance unless they go voluntarily on the next boat.

Rightly or wrongly this is the interpretation that has been placed on the recent order, and rightly or wrongly they have come to a decision that it would be better to go to Japan now rather than risk facing deportation without government assistance.

It is reported also that some evacuees are unwilling to go to Neys or Moose Jaw, and this factor is influencing them to apply for repatriation.

Evacuees at Neys Voice Complaints

NEYS, Ont. (Relocation Centre) —Several complaints have been raised in this centre that preparation for the reception of 159 evacuees who arrived from Tashme on July 1 has been inadequate.

Some of the complaints being voiced are: unwillingness of the supervisor to loan knives and forks to persons who were waiting for their freight to arrive, absence of doctor despite the fact that a pregnant woman is believed to be in need of medical attention, and the generally unsympathetic attitude of the officials.

The evacuee population of this centre increased to 190 persons with the arrival of the Tashme group which included 22 families and 10 single men.

ANGLER, Ont.—128 persons of Japanese race who remained in this internment camp have been moved to the Japanese Division hostel at Moose Jaw, Sask. The internees left on July 3 by three special C.P.R. coaches.

At Neys, Ontario

Former Prisoner of War Camp To Become Relocation Centre

NEYS, Ont.—Confronting Lake Superior, one hundred and seventy [illegible] miles east of Fort William, stands the remains of a prisoner-of-war camp [illegible] built at a cost of $250,000, and which during the war [illegible] former prisoners. This camp has been chosen as one of the [illegible] for the evacuees being moved out of British Columbia.

[illegible] barracks, fire [illegible] house, official [illegible] towers, etc., in [illegible] ft. square en[illegible] the camp [illegible] acres of sandy [illegible]

[illegible] the barb[illegible] and three [illegible] enclosure [illegible] for occupation [illegible] buildings [illegible] were built [illegible] those out[illegible] the Camp [illegible] as [illegible] are built [illegible] provided [illegible] The seven [illegible]

[illegible] merly huge dormitories without partitions, but now the two large wings have been partitioned off into 32 family quarters—16 to a wing. The centre section serves as a washroom, laundry, showers, etc., and has a boiler room with a hot water tank.

The ceiling is [illegible] high, and the partitions intended to give privacy to evacuee families is 7 ft. 3 inches high, leaving an open space above the partition of over 2 ft.

Each family quarter is approximately [illegible] [illegible]

KATHLEEN ISERI ADDRESSES JCCD MEETING

WAC Sgt. Describes WRA's Campaign Against Racial Intolerence, West Coast Terrorism

TORONTO, Ont.—The carefully planned strategies and bold campaigns by which the War Relocation Authority fought racial intolerance and created favorable community acceptance of Japanese evacuees in the U.S. was described by an American Nisei, WAC Sgt. Kathleen Iseri at the meeting of Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy on June 28 in the Church of All Nations.

Before she joined the WAC in March, 1944, Miss Iseri was closely associated with the WRA—an agency established under presidential executive order and delegated the authority to formulate and carry out a program for the relocation and resettlement of Japanese evacuees. During her 18 months with the WRA, she spent two months working at the office of WRA's national director, Dillon Myer, in Washington.

After describing briefly the evacuation of the west coast Japanese to relocation centres, Sgt. Iseri explained the problems faced by the WRA in resettling the evacuees into normal communities.

"To bring about favorable community attitudes," Sgt. Iseri told the meeting, "relocation offices were established in various midwestern and eastern cities, and relocation officers gave talks to business, professional, social, civic, church and fraternal groups; met with employers individually and in groups, enlisted aid of unions when possible, spoke to employees in plants where employment of Japanese was contemplated."

As a result of these efforts job offers piled up in greater quantities than they could be filled. These offers represented a wide, although not inclusive, range of occupations. War plants and employers seeking domestic help were the most numerous.

Sgt. Iseri then described the way in which the WRA staged a campaign against resistance and discrimination to the returning evacuees after the mass exclusion orders (which excluded people of Japanese race from the west coast) were lifted at the beginning of 1945.

WRA field offices were established, and factual information about the Japanese Americans were supplied to local citizen committees for use in countering the lies and the misinformation which were being disseminated by the hostile groups. The record of Japanese-Americans in the Army and in supporting war activities was emphasized in the press, over the radio and in public speeches.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM

Those methods, although effective, did not prevent a wave of terrorism which prevailed particularly in the rural sections of California throughout the spring of 1945. This terrorism usually took the form of shooting attempts, and threats of violence over telephones and by visits.

"To tackle this problem," continued the WAC sergeant, "WRA worked in close collaboration with the State and local law enforcement agencies. A detailed system of reporting incidents was established so that the necessary information would be made available by the appropriate WRA field office both to the county law enforcement officials and to the office of the Attorney General of the State within a few hours after the incident occurred.

"Meanwhile the WRA national office in Washington, through the Current Information Section, made a special effort to keep the spotlight of publicity focussed on the terrorism in California. As rapidly as incidents occurred they were brought to the attention of the leading wire services and of major newspapers in the east and middle-west. In this way the WRA kept the issue of anti-evacuee terrorism in California alive and brought the pressure of an aroused nation-wide public indignation to bear on the situation.

"The climax in this particular campaign came on May 21 when Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, acting on the suggestion of WRA, issued a public statement [illegible] for more vigorous local law [illegible] denouncing the terrorists and Cali[illegible] enforcement [illegible] By midsummer the terrorism had dwindled off to comparative insignificance."

Lemon Creek Camp to Close

LEMON CREEK, B.C.— The evacuee housing project at Lemon Creek is to close at the "earliest possible date," it was stated by the local supervisor, B. C. Whitty, in a notice issued on June 24 to Lemon Creek residents. The notice stated that orders to close the centre had been received from Ottawa.

The notice outlined the three ways in which it is proposed to carry out the plan:

1. By voluntary relocation to positions in eastern Canada.

2. By voluntary transfer to relocation centres at Neys (Ont.), Moose Jaw (Sask.), or Farnham (Quebec).

3. By voluntary repatriation to Japan.

Another notice, issued on June 25, from Supervisor Whitty stated that all persons of Japanese origin, 16 years of age and over, are required to report immediately to the administration office.

"Relocatable persons will be given an opportunity to express their desires as to where they wish to be transferred—Moose Jaw or Neys."

"It is assumed," concluded the notice, "that persons failing to report are content to be assigned to the particular relocation centre selected by this office."

The outside walls and the roofs of the buildings are tar-papered. The inside walls and ceilings are finished with fireproof gyproc wallboards.

The meals are to be served in a combined messhall and kitchen which is capable of feeding 350 persons at once. There is another messhall building inside the enclosure, but that is not being used now.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The camp used to be served by two hospitals, one for the guards and one for the prisoners. It is not known which one will be reequipped for the evacuees. The school building, too, has not been decided upon, although there are a number of buildings which can be used for the purpose.

Electricity is provided by the camp powerhouse. The water supply is good. Water from a river is pumped into a water tank which supplies the entire camp. Washroom facilities include [illegible] [illegible]

Citizenship Act to Become Effective 1947

OTTAWA—The Canadian Citizenship Act, recently passed by Parliament, will come into effect on Jan. 1, 1947, Prime Minister King announced in the Commons on June 28.

Royal assent has been secured and the act will be proclaimed on July 1, but technical matters must be worked out before the act can come into force, the Prime Minister said.

Coldwell Claims Injustice in Sale Of Nisei Soldier's Coast Property

OTTAWA [illegible] [illegible]

THE NEW CANADIAN

[illegible] Talbot Avenue Phone [illegible] Winnipeg, Man.

An independent weekly organ published as a medium of expression among the people of Japanese origin in Canada

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Rates: In Advance—$2.00 for six months; $4.00 for one year
Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY 6, 1946

A Grave Mistake

It is reported that the residents of Lemon Creek and neighboring centres are worried over the implication of a clause in a new notice which has been issued by the Lemon Creek supervisor.

The clause in question states that the next repatriation boat, expected to leave Canada at the end of July, will be the last one on which repatriates will be paid $200.00 repatriation allowance and on which the 500 lbs. freight allowance is to be permitted. No such information has apparently been received by the Japanese Division offices in the other provinces.

The report from Lemon Creek adds that the posting of this notice has resulted in an increase in the number of persons making voluntary applications for repatriation, and that some of the applicants are not happy about the decision they are making.

Reasons for the increased applications, it is reported, fall mainly into two classifications. There is one group of people who wish to go to Japan but who would have liked to delay their departure until a later date. These have been influenced to leave Canada sooner than they had planned.

There is a second group of people who wish to remain in Canada and had cancelled their repatriation requests, yet who are still considered "subject to deportation" under the orders-in-council which are to be tested before the Privy Council. Many in this group have reluctantly or in desperation re-applied for repatriation. The reasoning is that although they wish to remain in Canada, they may still be forced to leave Canada dependent on the decision handed down by the Privy Council; and if they wait until the Privy Council decision becomes known, it will be too late for them to qualify for government assistance in the event that they are faced with deportation.

* * * * *

The New Canadian has been cautious in expressing opinions on the possible outcome of the deportation question, but we believe it may now be stated that the government is hardly likely to carry out its policy of forcible deportations, regardless of which way the Privy Council decision may go. We believe therefore that people who are applying for repatriation, not willingly but simply to avoid the possibility of being deported without government assistance, are making a grave mistake.

We believe it is a mistake, also, for any person to continue sitting on a fence, awaiting the outcome of the appeal before deciding to relocate or to join the repatriates. If they wish to remain in Canada, it will be advisable for them to relocate and sooner they do so the better. If, on the other hand, they wish to go to Japan with the benefit of government assistance, they cannot in fairness object to the government's desire to see the repatriation effected at the earliest possible date.

* * * * *

Obviously, the Japanese Division is anxious to close most of the housing centres in interior British Columbia as quickly as possible, and notices such as the ones issued in Lemon Creek may have been thought necessary in order to speed up the process. There is nothing wrong with the notices with the exception of one clause referred to here, and this clause is having the unfortunate effect, probably not intended, of placing one group of evacuees over the barrel.

It is to be hoped that the Japanese Division will act immediately to clear up the misunderstanding and show that there is no intention in the order of influencing the evacuees to apply for repatriation against their desire as they are reported to be doing.

Complaint from Neys

According to The New Canadian correspondent from Neys relocation centre, the evacuees arriving at that centre are dissatisfied with the reception they have been receiving. One person, it is reported, has been so discouraged and angered that he has wired his friend in B.C. not to come.

It is not surprising, however, that there should be complaints. The arrival of a large group of people, many of them not gladly, into a new camp must entail friction, and it will be some time before much of it can be smoothed out. The dissatisfaction would be felt more keenly from the fact that the evacuees are tired from a long train journey.

If, as reported, there is no doctor at the camp yet, the matter should be rectified immediately. The officials can hardly be so unsympathetic as to ignore the situation, but it would help greatly to ease the anxiety of the evacuees if the official plans on that question were explained at once. The same holds true in the matter of other grievances.

There is a responsibility on the part of camp officials to minimize the inconveniences of the evacuees. More important still, the officials should have a friendly and sincere concern for the welfare of the evacuees. Such an attitude would more than offset the number of inconveniences which the evacuees may have to endure, and will greatly facilitate the smooth operation of the centre.

THE NEW CANADIAN ON CITIZENSHIP ACT

A Canadian Citizen Under the Act

By JUDGE WALTER J. LINDAL

Canadian citizens under the Act fall within three divisions: the natural born, those that become Canadian citizens on the commencement of the Act and those that become Canadian citizens by applying for certificates of citizenship. Although the Act has been passed by both houses of the Canadian Parliament it is not yet a law of the land because it will not come into force until on a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council (the Cabinet).

Two well-known principles of nationality are introduced into Canada for the first time in this Act—both necessary since Canada has now a nationality of her own. A person born on a ship is by a fiction of law born in the country whose flag the ship flies. Children born abroad have their father's nationality. In that case, however, the countries in which they are born may also claim them as their citizens.

Before elaborating upon the three divisions of Canadian citizens mention should be made of four provisions of the Act. A person born on a Canadian ship is a natural-born citizen. The nationality of a child born out of wedlock is that of its mother. Every deserted infant found in Canada is presumed to have been born in Canada. A child born after the death of its father is deemed to have been born immediately before the father's death.

NATURAL-BORN CITIZENS

The Act divides natural-born citizens into two classes: those that are born before and those that are born after the commencement of the Act. This was necessary because of the confusion in the previous law.

A person, born before the commencement of the Act, is a natural-born Canadian citizen:—

(a) if he was born in Canada and has not become an alien at the commencement of the Act;

(b) if he was born outside of Canada and his father was born in Canada and was not an alien at the time of that person's birth or was at that time a British subject domiciled in Canada and if, when the Act comes into force, he himself has not become an alien and is either lawfully living in Canada or, if living elsewhere, is a minor.

A person, born after the commencement of the Act, is a natural-born Canadian citizen:—

(a) if he is born in Canada;

(b) if he is born outside of Canada, and his father at the time of that person's birth is a Canadian citizen and the birth is registered at a Commonwealth consulate or with the Secretary of State, which must be within two years of birth unless the time is extended as provided by regulation.

Most countries claim as their subjects all persons born in those countries. In order to avoid, as far as possible, cases of dual nationality, a special section has been inserted in the Act in regard to Canadians born outside of Canada. It deals with those that are minors when the Act comes into force and have not been lawfully admitted to Canada and those that are born after the Act comes into force. In either case, if they wish to retain their Canadian citizenship, they must, within a year after they become twenty-one, assert their Canadian citizenship by a declaration of retention thereof and if they are also nationals of another country, by a declaration divesting themselves of that nationality, provided they are, by the law of that country, able to do so.

CITIZENS ON COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT

Three classes of persons automatically become Canadian citizens on the date fixed by the proclamation of the Governor in Council.

Naturalized Persons

In the first article it was pointed out that a certificate of naturalization issued prior to 1914 was valid only within Canada and that this was remedied in the Act of 1914 which gave persons naturalized under it the status of a British subject recognized as such everywhere. To acquire this wider naturalization it was, however, necessary for Canadians holding certificates under former Acts to make applications to be brought under the 1914 Act. Many availed themselves of this right but there are still a number of people in Canada holding citizen papers under the previous Acts. A further application will no longer be necessary. All persons holding or included in certificates of naturalization under any former Act and who have not become aliens in the meantime, become Canadian citizens when the Act comes into force. People who may be "included" in former certificates are the wife and the children under age and living with the father when he was naturalized. They are further discussed below.

Because certificates of naturalization granted prior to 1914 have for so many years been valid only in Canada, difficulties may arise in having them recognized. For that reason the Act provides that a person holding such a certificate may upon application be granted a new certificate. It will be issued mainly for the purpose of facilitating proof of Canadian citizenship, particularly in cases where a Canadian requires a passport or, when temporarily residing or stationed abroad, requires some consular service. The Act gives these people the status of Canadian citizens. The new certificates provide a ready means of proving it.

British Subjects Who Have Canadian Domicile

Under this heading are people from other parts of the British Commonwealth who have been domiciled in Canada for over five years.

Married Women and Widows

This means women who married men who, if the Act had come into force immediately before the marriage, would have been Canadian citizens. Whether their husbands are living or they have become widows when the Act comes into force, they must, at that time, be British subjects and lawfully living in Canada.

CITIZENS BY APPLICATION OR REQUEST

Two classes of people can become Canadian citizens by complying with the provisions of the Act: British subjects from other countries and aliens.

British Subjects

British subjects from other parts of the Commonwealth can not become Canadian [illegible] unless they ask for it and [illegible] under the Act. It makes no difference how long they live [illegible] being British subjects does not itself make them Canadian citizens. So also on becoming [illegible] zens they do not cease to be British subjects. This dual [illegible] and the steps a British subject has to take to become a Canadian citizen will be discussed in the next article.

Aliens

Aliens have to make applications for certificates of citizenship in a manner not much different to the present application for certificates of naturalization. In one respect certificates under the new Act are different to those under former Acts. No one is included in the certificate except the applicant himself. For that reason it is necessary to discuss the status of the wife and children of a naturalized alien.

Wife of a Naturalized Alien

In the first Canadian Naturalization Act it is stated that a married woman shall, within Canada, be deemed to be a subject of the same state as the husband. This meant that the wife of an alien became naturalized with her husband. In the 1914 Act the wording was slightly changed but not the law. In 1931 there was a definite departure. In an amendment passed that year it is provided that when a certificate of naturalization is granted to an alien his wife shall not be deemed to be a British subject unless within six months she makes a declaration that she desires British nationality and upon the making of such declaration she shall be deemed to be a British subject. One must remember that until the Act comes into force naturalized citizens are designated as British subjects.

The new Act does not say in so many words that a certificate of citizenship given to the husband does not include the wife. [illegible] on the point means that she is not included. But the Act makes it easier for the wife to become a Canadian citizen. When she has lived with her husband in Canada for one year after he was naturalized she can apply for a certificate. In other words she can [illegible] time to remain a citizen of her native country or she can at any time after the year apply for Canadian citizenship.

The same rule applies in the case of an alien girl who marries a man who is already a Canadian citizen. She can retain her former nationality or, after she has lived with him in Canada for a year, she can apply for Canadian citizenship.

In either case if the wife becomes separated from her husband she can apply in the same way as any other alien after [illegible] years lawful [illegible] in Canada.

Minor Children of Naturalized Aliens

Under the [illegible] child of a naturalized [illegible] widowed mother, [illegible] fancy became [illegible] father or mother [illegible] was deemed to be a [illegible] British subject. [illegible] changed in the [illegible] Act [illegible] vides that the Secretary of State may on application of a naturalized person include in [illegible] cate any minor [illegible] born before [illegible] certificate.

The [illegible] in a certificate [illegible] now been abolished [illegible] the present Act [illegible] State may grant [illegible] cate to a minor [illegible] ized citizen [illegible] parent of the [illegible] in some cases [illegible] In special cases [illegible]

(Continued on page 3)

全米日系市民協會の活動

カナダ生れ二世の入米許可問題も取上げて

(ワシントン發) 全米日系市民協會では五月の會議で、田中幹事、木村[illegible]を東部に派遣、東部代表[illegible]長と協力して日系米人よりの[illegible]を要望——一世に歸化權を與へよ、立の[illegible]による權利[illegible]より歸化不能外國人の[illegible]——のために米政[illegible]との交渉、市民協會[illegible]に猛運動を續けてゐる、[illegible]に移民法中より「人種的に歸化不能の外人」といふ字句を削除する事を要求する改正法案は[illegible]より提出されて居り[illegible]の研究委員長たるモラート氏は日系米人北島ロバート氏[illegible]がウィニペッグで結婚したカナダ生れの二世夫人(元の[illegible])を入米させる事が出來ないでゐる事件に對しても大に同情を表してゐる

(尚[illegible]の田邊氏等の[illegible]行脚は米國東部各地で續けられてゐて有力米人も參加してをり、市民協支部や市民協讃會が次々と設立され全米市民協の運動は益々擴大されつゝある)

グリーンウッドの學校卒業式

(グリーンウッド發) 五月三十日[illegible]において公立グリーンウッド[illegible]の卒業式が擧行せられ左記の九名に卒業證書が授與せられたが本年度の卒業生は全部日系人であつた

竹本[illegible]子([illegible])、[illegible]、[illegible]、矢口[illegible]、[illegible]カナ子、市村カズ子

◇カソリック教會附屬聖心學校の卒業式は六月廿三日擧行せられ日系人多數の來賓來觀者があり餘興には唱歌、西洋劇などがあつた、式はロバート神父の開式辭に始まり卒業生總代東川美律子孃の挨拶、修業證書授與、優等賞品授與、市長マクアナー氏の祝辭、卒業生代表竹本照子孃の告別演説、ロバート神父の訓話などがあつたが優等賞品受領卒業生は次の通り

(宗教科)福村伊奈子(普通科)竹本照子、東川美律子、大谷[illegible]子、田中保

◇カソリック教會附屬幼稚園の卒業式は六月十五日擧行卒業生は廿四名であつた

◇合同教會附屬幼稚園の卒業式は五月廿三日擧行、卒業生は九名であつた

ローズベリー尚和會總會

(ローズベリー發) 尚和會では六月十五日第四回定期總會を開催役員は次の如く決定した

△會長 長野英夫 △副會長 町田敏雄 △書記長 吉田龍一 △副書記長 横目光雄 △幹事 石田係兵衛 △會計 中家一郎 △監査役 横山富太郎、猿田節吉 △委員 山上正太郎、永[illegible]勇、鶴田又雄、吉岡又之[illegible]、中田[illegible]一、樋口義一、鈴木進、大橋[illegible]吉

▲[illegible]委員會役員——△委員長 吉田龍一 △幹事 石田係兵衛 △[illegible]委員 長野英夫、町田敏雄、横目光雄、樋口義一、山本米藏

擁護運動資金寄附

▲神奈川縣人會の醵金二百十三弗九十五仙はトロントの市民擁護委員會へ寄附

中山牧師ピーシー訪問より歸任

(ローンデール發) 過去一ケ月と[illegible]日間に亘りビーシー各地の同胞を訪問中であつた中山牧師は六月下旬歸任した。訪問した場所はスローカン各地からニウデンヴァー、ローズベリー、グランドフォークス、グリンウッド、タシメ、サマーランド、ケローナ、オカナガン・センター、オヤマ、コールドストリーム、ヴァーノン等のオカナガン各地、カムループス、ラインドベール、タッペン、サモンアーム等のカムループス北東各地及レベルストック、ロージャース、ドナルド、レークルイス、ナカスプ等合計二十八ヶ所で四十二回の集會に三六三五名の出席者があり各地で歡迎を受けた事を感謝してゐる。尚第一、二回船で日本へ行つた人々を見送り夫を活動寫眞にうつした外ロッキーの風景を美しい色フィルムにうつして來たので何れ一般に公開する筈である

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナディアン援助の寄附金を次の方々から頂きましたのに對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲ハミルトンの西崎優氏(男兒出產記念)▲タシメの川本忠治郎氏(長男婚約記念)▲神奈川縣人會

結婚御挨拶

樋口重徳
齋藤俊子

右兩人儀東松朴氏御夫妻の媒酌により六月一日トロント市國際教會に於て清水牧師司式の下に結婚仕候式並に披露も時節柄簡略に致し候がけしにも拘らず諸兄姉の御祝意と過分の芳志にあづかり感銘致居候一々參上お禮申上べき處略儀ながら紙上を以て厚くお禮まうし上ると同時に今後共兩人への指導と鞭撻とを依賴まうし上候

六月二十九日

樋口長市
シナ
齋藤勇助
きぬ

元九重會の皆樣へ

九重會殘務處理に付きみな樣の多數ご意見に基きまして殘金六十七弗二十三仙也をトロント市々民權擁護委員會に寄附いたしました。とう寫版と幕は大八木氏に一任、優勝盃は預け主と交渉中であります。尚最終年度優勝者はアドレスとカップの部類とを權藤氏までお知らせ下さい

六月十八日

權藤健二郎
平野芳太郎
大八木忠吉

御禮

タシメ居住中は非常なる厚情を蒙り且出發に際し多忙中見送り下さり有がたうございました幸ひ途中何等の故障もなく家族一同去る十五日ハミルトンを去る東南方十哩の地點ウィノナに到着致しました就ては一々御禮狀差上げる筈なれども略儀乍ら紙上を以て御禮申上げみな樣の御健闘を祈上ます

六月二十日

佐久間太重
同 多嘉治
外家族一同

C/o J. B. Puddicombe, Winona, Ont.

タシメ在留諸彦

牛島式神力無双術靈氣療法
電話架設中
稻本治療所
3950 Berri St. Montreal, P.Q.

元ステブストン佛教會遺骨預け主へ急告

●カストデアンから遺骨をスロカンへ向け送附せる由通知がありました。當時預けた儘の方や分骨の殘部を引とりたい希望の方は下記へ申入れ下さい(書留料送附)

●亦、分骨の殘部その他を日本の本願寺へ納骨されたき方は慣例により應分の供養料を添へてまうし込下さい。携行してお取次しますす(供養料は隨意なるも勿論)

●序にて失禮ですが私事止むなく歸國することになり九年一昔のみなさまの温情を懷きながら遠からず船出することになりました。みなさん有難うございました。亦出直して參ります

片津開教使
Lemon Creek, Slocan, B.C.

廣告

冠省、加奈陀開教本部須朗健佛教會に於てあづけ置かれし御骨を開教使より本部取扱として主任平原開教使より當佛教會へ全部のお骨を本年二月二十二日お迎え聖堂に安置致居候處本會も時局の推移に鑑み早晩閉鎖の止むなき立至りし故お骨の預主に御渡し致し度存念に御座候間來る七月二十日迄各自預主は書狀を以てお迎えにお出で被下度或は書面を以て御照會下され度各州各地に散在せらるゝ諸彦に謹告仕候若右期日迄にお迎え不可能の人はアルバタ州レイモンド佛教會へ轉送あづける事に決定いたし候得者該佛教會へ問合被下度候

昭和二十一年六月二十六日

須朗健佛教會
(會長 渡邊信平)

實

長男 實 儀病氣療養中の處六月二十六日トロント市病院に於て死去二十八日セント・マークス聖公會に於て葬儀を執行いたしました今回の不幸に對しいろいろな樣より色々の芳情を頂きました事を取あへず紙上を以て深謝申上ます

オンタリオ州ケヴスケシング
(福岡縣人) 父 市川岩太郎
外家族一同

御禮

御地在住中は一方ならぬ交誼にあづかり其上出發の時は餞別や又多忙中見送り下さいまして有がたうございました。お蔭を以て出發した日の夜中の一時十五分に安着左記の場所へ落着きました今後共宜敷くお願ひいたします取あへず紙上を以て厚く御禮申上ます

六月二十二日

上釜今太郎
同 [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Uegama & Family
C/o Mr. A. Wakai
R.R. No. 1 Summerland, B.C.

グリンウッドのみな樣

御禮

過去四ケ年タシメ在留中は一方ならぬ懇情にあづかり今回東行に當つて種々配慮を頂はし餞別を贈られお忙しい處わざわざ見送り下さいまして實に有難く感謝致します途中恙なく十五日早朝トロント着約一週間親戚の宅に滯在漸く左記の所に落つきましたから紙上を以てお禮まうし上げ同時に各位の多幸を祈ります

稻田茂
同 外一同

45 Earl St. Hamilton, Ont.

タシメの皆さま

之俊

夫 之俊 儀永らく病氣療養中の處藥石効を奏せず六月二十一日午前九時當地病院に於て昇天仕候間生前の知遇を謝し謹告仕候同二十四日午後六時當教會に於て[illegible]牧師司式の下に告別式執行致候處多忙中わざわざ會葬下され且弔詞電報花輪等の多數を賜り又病院内のみなさまより手厚き看護を下され重ねて紙上を以て御禮申上候

六月二十五日 ニューデンヴァー

妻 伊藤[illegible]子
長女 悦子
親族一同

友人代表 河野[illegible] 角[illegible] 安居[illegible]
ニウデンヴァ佛教會

御禮

タシメ在住中は[illegible]今回東行に[illegible]に厚く[illegible]途上ウィニペッグで[illegible]情に[illegible]紙上を以て厚くお禮まうし上ます

大江[illegible]
[illegible]

180 Victoria [illegible]
Hamilton, Ont.

なつ

妻 なつ 儀入院加療中の處[illegible]六月二十[illegible]日午前[illegible]時[illegible]に於て[illegible]式の下に[illegible]紙上を以て[illegible]

六月二十八日

夫 [illegible]
[illegible]

君惠

長女 君惠 儀永らく病氣療養中の處六月二十七日午後九時三十分ウィニペッグ市立病院に於て死去仕候間知己各位へ謹告仕候[illegible]

父 [illegible]
叔父 [illegible]
[illegible]

レモンクリーキも『早急』に閉鎖

東行か、七月末の便船で日本行かを直に決定せよと告示

（レモンクリーキ發）レモンクリーキ居住地も「出來るだけ早く閉鎖する」命令がオタワから來た旨六月廿四日付のタイツアー監督の告示を發表された。而して居住地居住者は次の三つの方法によつて進むものだと右の告示には説明されてゐる

（一）東部加奈陀の就職口に向つての自發的再移動

（二）オンタリオ州のネーイズナスカチワン州のムースジョウ州アルベルタ州のファーナムの三ケ所のリロケーションセンターに向つての自發的再移動

（三）自發的な日本行

次で六月廿五日にはタイツアー監督から更に別な告示が出たが夫れには次の如く記してある

△十六歳以上の日系人全部は直に事務所に出頭すること

△再移動出來る人々にはムースジョウとネーイズのうちでどちらかへ移りたいかを表明する機會を與へる

△若し出頭を怠る者は事務所で決定するセンターへ行く事を承諾するものと認める

らは加奈陀に留まる事を欲し夫れが出來るか否かと最後的に決定せられる事になつてゐる樞密院の判決を待つてゐた者であり、多くの場合できるだけ早い機會に東部へ再移動する用意をしてゐた者である。ところが今回の監督の告示で彼らのプランはひつくりかへされた譯で、樞密院の判決を待つ事は出來るものゝ、さうすると自發的歸國申込者に對して政府が約束してゐる二百弗の補助金と五百斤の荷物携行の特典がなくなつてしまふわけになる。そこで人々の中には特典もなくて追放される事になるかも知れぬといふ危險を冒すよりも寧ろ此際思ひ切つて日本へ行つた方がよいと考へる者が出て來たのである。日本行申込者が殖ゑたもう一つの要因は居住地が出來るだけ早い機會に於て閉鎖されるので、日本行を欲しない者は個々の就職口へか或は他州のリロケーションセンターかへ直に移る決心をせよと告示された結果、中にはネーイズやムースジョウのホステル行くよりも寧ろ日本行の方にすると決した者がある事である

◇

[illegible]本人はナショナル[illegible]者のナショナル[illegible]が日本生れの者[illegible]でカナダ生れの子供を持つてゐない者は東行する事を許可されない」であつたが當地では「ホステル行」を申込めば、いつでも行かせる事になつてゐる

イヤ〜乍ら日本行

スロカン、レモンクリキで急增

（シモンクリーキ發）スローカン、[illegible]レモンクリーキの居住地では愉[illegible]が行はれ[illegible]はせるやうな事情が起つてゐる。第三國の日本行き觀察（本社特派記者）に乘船を[illegible]が[illegible]增加してゐるが[illegible]には依[illegible]がないとか[illegible]からイヤ〜乍ら日本行[illegible]込んでゐる者があり、それは恰度昨年の歸國申請に多くの人々がサインしたのと同じやり方である。而して日本行志望者に對しては次のボートに乘るために金錢上の用意をするやうにと通告されてゐるが

歸國者に對して二百弗の補助金と五百斤のフレーツ携行を許すのは之が最後のボートであると解釋されてゐるのが人々の注目を惹いてゐる

◇

右の如き告示が出た結果レモンクリーキからの日本行申込者は三百名から五百名近くに增加し更に申込者は殖ゑてゐるが、スローカンやローズベリーでも同じ狀態だと云はれる。右の日本行申込者の或者は何れにしても日本へ歸る事にしてゐたものだが、多數の者は一旦歸國申請を取消したもので、彼

市民權法は來年から施行か

（オタワ發）[illegible]會に上程した[illegible]一九[illegible]一月[illegible]一日[illegible]施行される[illegible]六月二十八日[illegible]議院は通過し[illegible]た。[illegible]は[illegible]を經て七月一日[illegible]に[illegible]されたのだが色々の技術上の[illegible]から[illegible]一月一日までは實施されないのである

ネイス居住地の施設

（オンタリオ州ネーイズ發）ビーシー州から再移動する人々のホステルとなつたネーイズのキャンプはフォートウイリアムの東方百七十餘哩でレイキ・スーペリアルに面してをり、戰時中に獨逸人捕虜九百餘名を收容してゐた工費二十五萬弗の建物である。監視兵のバラック、消防ホール、病院、オペラハウス、事務所など一共に柵內には五百平方呎の捕虜收容所があり、キャンプは五十乃至六十エーカーの綠地である。柵內の四つの建物と外部の三つの建物が日本人のために使はれるのであるが捕虜收容所も監視兵のバラックも同じプランで建てられたもので同じ施設がある。建物はエッチ型で二翼になつてをり兩翼をつなぐ中央部も小さな翼をなしてゐるが、何れも以前は仕切なしの一大寄宿舍のやうだつたのが今は二つの大翼には一翼に十六家族づゝを入れるべく三十二の部屋に仕切りが出來た。中央部はワッシルーム、ランドリー、シャワーなどがあり、湯をわかすボイラールームもある。天井は十呎の高さで家族の部屋の仕切は七呎、三呎にしてある。各家族の部屋は九フィート×十四フィート餘りであるが中には小さいのがあり各室にはダブルデッカーベッドとクーリアを入れずおる。建物は各翼に三個と中央に三個附けてある大きなコールストーブで暖房する事にしてある。建物の外側と屋根はターペーパー張りであり內部の壁や天井は耐火性のあるウオールボードで張つてある。今日までのところでは三つの建物が住めるやうに用意が出來てゐる。食事はメスホールでする事になるがケツチンは一度に三百五十名にサーブできる設備であり、他にも柵內にメスホール建物があるが今のところ夫れは使つてゐない

病院と學校

どれを使ふかは未定

キャンプには監視兵用と捕虜用の二つの病院があつたが其うちの何れを日本人のために使ふかはまだ決定されてをらず、學校に使へる建物も色々あるが、どれを夫れに充てるかもまだ決定してゐない。電氣はキャンプのパワーハウスから供給される。水は湖から一旦タンクにポンプで上げて供給するのだが良好である。[illegible]にはモーシン、フラットアイアン、シャワー、ランドリー等がある。[illegible]キャンプはネーイズのステーションから二哩ばかりで[illegible]た[illegible]だが、[illegible]マンニングプールまでよりも[illegible]だと云へよう。

鈴木軍曹の財產處分

コールドウエル代議士―「不正義極まるケース」

マケンジー歸還兵相が調査を約束

（ローズベリー發）六月十五日の

（オタワ發）六月廿五日の議會に於て歸還兵問題が討議された際、シーシーエフ首領コールドウエル代議士は鈴木バック（辰郎）軍曹―現在サーゼント・メージャーに昇進―の財產處理問題を提示して「之は實に不正義も甚しいケースである」とて次の如く述べた―「鈴木軍曹はイレア司令部下で人並すぐれて勤務中である。太平洋戰爭開始と共に彼はビーシー州沿岸から移動させられ妻とベビーはオンタリオ州內に居るが彼は未だ子供を見る機會がない。彼の父母は歸化人で彼の妻は加奈陀生れである。自分はテーチン國務相に手紙を送つて鈴木軍曹の財產處分に關し訊ねた。此の財產は千九百六十三弗三十三仙でカストデアンの手で賣却されたが夫れは實際の值打よりも遙に低いものだときいてゐる。ハウス三千弗とファニチュア五百弗をカダアーする保險が附してあつた。其他一エーカー[illegible]

[illegible]からいつでも得られると[illegible]木軍曹は述べてゐる。今日自分は國務相から返事を得たが、此のカナダ軍に入つて優れた働きをしてゐる人の財產處分に關する質問に何等答へてゐるものではない。軍に此人に關してゐた財產は歸還兵土地法によつて收用した土地の一つであり、買上金は晩香坡のオフイスにクレヂツトしてあると云ふだけの說明であるが、夫れは[illegible]て小額のものである。其上軍曹は[illegible]分の手數料は後でチャージすると言つてゐるのである。自分が此問題を議會に持出して諸君の注意を喚起するのは彼が名譽ある奉公をしてゐるからである。彼はまた日系加奈陀人であり軍曹にまで排進したのであるが、彼が此國に歸つた時、彼は其留守中に財產が[illegible]した、これは不正義の[illegible]であう。注意を喚起すべき事件だと[illegible]とるからである」

▲右に對してマケンジー歸還兵相は「ケースは[illegible]で調査されることを誓ひ」と述べた

「人種的憎惡主義者、この戰ひ」

（トロント發）[illegible]デモクラシー委員會では[illegible]日系[illegible]同軍曹の[illegible]內容[illegible]義務に對する戰ひ」に就て[illegible]たが、デモクラシー委員會の[illegible]ての政策は[illegible]に於ける日系二世の[illegible]ことを[illegible]ものであつた

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の為の[illegible]

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四 電話五〇二三〇六
発行者 生山国人
英文編輯者 小山和孝
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
（購読料一部十仙 一ケ月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗）

社説

帰国申込減増問題

レモンクリーキ収容の人々は、最近に到り当局の第三回帰国勧誘二百弗の贈与と五百ポンドの荷物輸送を許す等の優遇であると告示された事に関して心配してゐると云はれる。斯る情報は当州に於ける日本人関係事務所では受けてをない様である。

レモンクリーキからの報道によると右の如き告示が出た結果帰国申込者が増加してゐると云ふが、それは仕方なくとしての決定であつて、帰国はするが後日まで延ばさうと思つてゐた者と、帰国申請は取消したが最高院の判決のあるまでは「追放される可能」があるので、政府の勧誘を受けて帰国するのは好い事ではないが、さりとて勧誘なしに追放されるといふ危険もあるしがたいといふ状態にある人々だと云はれる。

当局関係が今後如何に成り行くかの見通しは困難ではあるが、[illegible]の判決如何に拘らず[illegible]を断行するであらう[illegible]へられない。そこで、[illegible]なしに追放されるかも知れぬ事を避けるためにのみ、不本意ながら帰国申込をするといふことは大きなミステーキだと云へる。

[illegible]に、再定住流行乃至は帰国申込は[illegible]があつてからにするといふやうな[illegible]を避ける事もミステーキだと思ふ。若し彼等がカナダに留まりたいのなら再定住は早くしなければ得であり、又政府の補助下に日本へ帰りたいのなら、政府が其期日を早めるとしても文句は言へぬ訳だ。

再定住――生活の再建が容易な業でない事は云ふまでもない。だがせむを得ざる事情のために日本へ行かねばならぬ者は別として、再定住の困難さにおびえて、絶望やヤケ気味で帰国申込をすることは一層の危険である。日本で彼等を待つてゐるものは、東部への再定住の困難さでこそではない、一層の生活苦である事は明かである。此際人々に必要なものは、将来を考へて勇気をふるひ、後に悔を残さない決意をする事でなければならぬ。

×

七月一日タシメから百五十九名がオイズのキャンプに到着した。キャンプにはまだドクターもおらず、監督等の不用意と不行届きのために取扱ひが悪く混雑してゐる様子だが、之は担任者が秩序を立てゝ一つ一つを交渉し改善させて行かねばなるまい。一時の混雑に激昂して、ピーシー州に居る者に東行を迷はせ、彼等の将来を誤るやうな事がある如き態度をとらせるやうな事があつてはなるまい。

カナダの市民籍法（二）

（判事）ウォルター・ゼー・リンドール

市民権拡大の過程

この間中、市民の権利は次第に展開して行つた。帰化といふことが英国の普通法では詳にされてゐなかつたと云ふことは記憶されねばならぬことだ。出生により英国臣民となつた者は、英帝に対する忠誠の義務から逃れることは出来なかつた。それで、英国人にして各地のコロニー（植民地）に定着した者は英国臣民たることを継続したのである。単なる植民地では其の権利明白なる市民の権利なでいふものは享有できなかつたのである。

前世紀の初めの頃、英国及びヨーロッパに於て市民の権利が漸張されねばならぬと云ふことが一般的に認識されてきた。其第一段階は、デナイゼーション（住民に編入すること）として知られてゐるものであつた。デナイゼンは、公民権を特許せられたる内地在住外国人であり、住民である。即ち英国では、たとへ外国生れの者であつても、或程度の権利は認められたのであるが、英国臣民となることは出来なかつた。ついで、帰化法を通して帰化の原則が導き入れられたのである。

英国のコロニー及びプロヴィンスが自治政府としての権力を得ると共に、彼等は帰化に関して立法を始めた。其が之は、異つた所に於ける立法が雑多であるため混乱を惹起した。此混乱を除き出生による英国臣民たるの権利を守るために一八四七年に英国は法令を通過して市民に関する総ての法律は其が施されてゐる所に於てのみ適用されるべきである事を宣言した。此原則は一八七〇年――カナダのコンフェデレーション（聯邦結成）後三年――に通過した法令によつて再言された。

此時以来加奈陀の帰化法（最初のは一八八一年）のもとに於ける帰化は単に加奈陀にのみ適用されて、帰化せる加奈陀人のシチズンシップは外国を旅行する際には無価値であつた。之は最も不満足であることが発見されて、一九一四年に英国と加奈陀双方で新しい帰化法が通過して、帰化した者は英国臣民となり、どこへ行かうとも英国臣民としての権利を持つことになつた。而して加奈陀の法律には、元の帰化法で証明を持つてゐる者は自動的に之に含まれる規定が設けられた。

加奈陀其他のドミニオンに於ける自治権が展開すると共に、移民を管理する手段が講ぜられねばならぬことになつた。誰が合法的に入国し得るか、そして誰を追放し得るかといふことを規定した移民法が制定された。加奈陀の最初の移民法は一八六九年に通過した。一九〇六年の移民法には、指定されたクラスの移民の上陸を政府が禁止し得る条項が挿入せられた。断て、或英国臣民は除外し得ることになつたし又事実上に於て夫れが行はれた。英国臣民すべてに対して同等と取扱ひが与へられなかつたために、新しい条件が見出されねばならぬことになつて、「カナデアン・シチズン」といふ言葉が一九一〇年に移民法の中に挿入され、カナダ市民とは次の如く定義されてゐる

（一）加奈陀に生れた者にしてエリエン（外国臣民）とならぬ者

（二）英国臣民にして加奈陀に定住する者

（三）加奈陀の法律により帰化し其後エリエンとなり又はカナダ居住権を失はぬ者

一九一〇年の移民法には、移民のために、如何にしてドミサイル（居住権）を得、又如何にしてそれを失ふものであるかを規定しなければならなかつた。そこで、カナデアン・ドミサイル（加奈陀居住権）といふ言葉が挿入された。同法中には五ケ年間加奈陀に居住した者は加奈陀居住権を得る事が出来るやうに規定されてゐる。

第一次大戦は、市民権に先がけて政治的展開を促進した。一九一九年に加奈陀は独立国家としてヴェルサイユ条約にサインした。其附属機関たる国際聯盟が出来て加奈陀も其のメンバーたる事を得、其附属機関たる国際法廷にも参加した。だが、それらの機関には加奈陀人だけがカナデアン・ブリチッシュ・サブゼクトだけが、加奈陀を代表して参加出来るのである。そこでカナデアン・ブリチッシュ・サブゼクト（英国臣民たるカナダ人）と他の者とを区別する言葉を見出さねばならぬことになつた。ナショナル（国民――臣民）といふ言葉が選定されて、一九二一年にカナダ国民法」が通過され、それによつて「カナデアン・ナショナル」とは一移民法の意義の中に於てカナダ市民たる英国臣民みん[illegible]之に定義された。

之等の規定は矛盾と誤解を惹き起した。帰化法の下では英国臣民たり得るが、移民法の下ではカナダ市民たり得で、同時に自動的にカナデアン・ナショナルともなるといふ具合になつた。然し移民法の下では、カナダ外に一年居たらカナダ居住権を失ふ事になるかも知れぬ。しかし英国臣民にしてカナダに来て数年間居住したとしても、カナダに居る間に移民法第四十一条によつて[illegible]又は好ましからざるクラスのうちに入るかも知れぬ。其場合、彼はカナダにこれまで長く居たからとてカナダ居住権を得る事が出来ず、たとへ英国臣民たるものでも追放される事になるかも知れないのである。

アングラーのイシタートシメントキャンプに還つてゐた日本人百廿八名は七月三日夜の汽車でサスカチワン州ムースジョウのホステルへ移された。彼等が他の者と同じ取扱ひを受けるのか否かはまだ判らない

人事消息

■出生 ハミルトンの西崎優氏夫人は六月五日男児出産、正一デニスと命名

■婚約 タシメの山口県人川本忠治郎氏長男一郎君（在トロント）とカムループスの鳥取県人津村長之助氏長女房枝嬢は富本宇太郎、永延庄八郎両夫妻の世話で婚約

■死亡 ウイニペグの後藤文五郎氏息女君恵さんは同市ゼネラル病院で六月廿七日死去同廿九日午後同市葬儀社に於て赤川牧師により葬儀が執行された遺族の方は故人入院中見舞を受けた方々に対し深謝してゐる▲ニウエングアートンの伊澤之作氏は六月廿一日同地病院に於て死去廿四日同地葬儀社でセボナー牧師により告別式を執行▲セントキャサリン[illegible]つ氏は六月廿四日死去享年六[illegible]葬儀は[illegible]に於て河村[illegible]師により葬儀執行▲オンタリオ州ケブュナングの春川岩太郎氏長男貢（二七）氏は六月廿六日トロント市病院に於て死去廿八日セント・マークス教会に於て葬儀を執行[illegible]トロントで火葬[illegible]▲チャタムの大塚松次郎氏令弟一氏は六月廿一日ウインザー市に於て死去同日[illegible]告別式執行

印刷の注文に応じます
（日本語でも英語でも）
ニューカナデアン印刷部

御礼

小生家族一同タシメ在住中はみなさまより一方ならぬご厚情に預りまし[illegible]今回[illegible]州キャサリンに[illegible]事を通告すると共に[illegible]に御礼申上げます

河合[illegible]代蔵

カナダ各地並タシメのみな様

急告

清一 事六月二十[illegible]に於て[illegible]二十四日午後二時[illegible]式を執行[illegible]も病中[illegible]頂き[illegible]の方よりは[illegible]御供花等の芳志を頂き[illegible]御礼申上ます[illegible]略儀ながら紙上を以てあつく御礼申上ます

六月二十八日 父 大[illegible] 母[illegible]
弟 民雄（在日本） 妹 好枝（在日本）
[illegible] 江[illegible]三 中村[illegible] 西村[illegible]太
友人代表 [illegible]
二世クラブ代表 [illegible]

レモンクリーキも『早急』に閉鎖

東行か、七月末の便船で日本行かを直に決定せよと告示

デモクラシーとはどういふことか

——新日本建設の鍵——（七）

東京帝國大學教授　矢部貞治

豊かな社會の建設

るやうな個人の完成には、經濟的に國民がもつてゐる色々の經濟的な障礙と云ふものを取除く政策をとることが先決條件ではないでせうか。

全くその通りです。それがなければ日本のデモクラシーが事物になりません。だから私は、一番最初にもちよつと觸れましたやうに、日本の國民がデモクラチックな新社會になり得る基礎は先づ日本の經濟的貧困から解放されねばならぬと云ふのです。つまり日本の國民は長い間經濟力の貧弱でなつてゐたから、政治力と云ふものを持て得なかつた。其ため國家に於て國民經濟と云ふものがまとめに政治問題とされたこともない。外の西歐で云へば、社會政策と云ふものが眞剣に考へられなかつた。衣食住の條件をよくするとか、教育の機會均等を認めるとか、あらゆる失業保險、社會保險といふものを認めるとか、貧乏者を助けてやるといふ制度をつくるとか、又結婚問題でも、育兒問題でも、醫療衛生設備と云つたやうな問題でも、或は娯樂、體育、交通と云つた問題等々、國民生活の根本的な問題が眞剣に政治問題として考へられたことがなかつた。それがために國民は非常に貧しい、教育の低い、無力なものになつてゐたのです。かういふ状態ではとてもデモクラシーの根本たる個人の完成と云ふ事も望めないわけです。

そこで將來の日本は其問題を一番重視しなければなりません。現に目の前に戰火に焼かれた大都市中都市が殆ど廢墟と化して居り一千萬の戰災者が居る。それから疎開とか轉業とか云ふ問題で人口がきはめて廣範圍に移動してゐる。それから軍需工場や軍隊からの復員で失業問題と云ふものがおそるべき問題となつて現はれて來てゐる。其外インフレのもんだい、食料不足のもんだい、さういふ類の目下の焦眉たる大もんだいが山積してゐる。然も今後は、本州、四國、九州、北海道の四つの島に限られた日本の中で七千數百萬の同胞が生きて行かねばならぬのです。

そこで之を切抜けるのには、一方に於て國土計畫、都市計畫、産業計畫と云ふものを前提にしながら、本當に皆が乏しい物を分ちあつて共同生活體を作つて行く以外に生きる道はないのです。支那流に云へば合作社と云つてもよいし、又消費組合とか協同組合を云ふものになつてもかまはないし、農村の問題にして見れば本當の意味の新しい村、乏しい物を分ち合ひ、勞力を出し合ひながら最も有効に共同生活をやつて行く。然もそこに水準の高い醫療設備もあれば、村民のための學校や圖書館や其他色々な文化設備もあるといつた新しい共同生活組織を、荒廢した日本の農村に新しく建設して行かねばならぬと思ふのです。

然し夫れは役人にたよつてゐたのでは出來ない。我々個人々々が自發的に協力しなければ出來ないのです。そしてさういふ共同體といふものが日本の社會に次々と組織されて來、それが更に廣い範圍でもつと高い程度に組織されていく、さう云ふ意味ではあるが結局政治化されて行く、さういふ組織の中から政治的生活なんだ、生活が即ち政治なんだと云ふ意識が生れて來て、そこから日本の政治はかういふものでなければならぬと云ふ要求が下からもり上つて來る。さうなつて來て初めて眞實の日本のデモクラシーが出來上るんだと思ひます。

それですから今日いろいろな政黨が出來たり、選擧法が改正されたりしてゐますが、之れは一つの過渡的な現象で、さういふことによつて日本が民主々義化されるのではありません。やはり前申したやうなまとめな社會建設の努力に皆が自發的に、自治的に協力して行くことが、日本を眞にデモクラシーに適合させるための第一條件でなければならぬと、かう私は考へてゐるのです。

（をはり）

誤用され易い言葉など

片澤洞山

一

あの頃ならよい〳〵佛教語が自由勝手に使はれました中には誤解を招くやうな意味をはなれたものもありますので「す」佛語を讀へて常識の常識に資したいと思ひます。

×

現在、矢部博士の「デモクラシー」の論を讀んで嬉しく思ひました中で特に「熱意的献身的」と云ふ言葉があつて「一人より」の代りに用ひられたのは、不消意から發つた意味でせう、結局デモクラチックを精神的にするで反對の意を表「然し乍ら、熱意的献身」とは申す言葉を云ふ「人間性の尊さ」といふ事です。右脇翼生とか七歩獨歩とかと共に解記家の作意もうかゞはれますが、其の熱の中にデモクラチック活動き「人間性の尊さ」「人間の可能性」に對する自信にみちた宣言が感ぜられるので唯我獨尊は最もデモクラチックな基調をなす言葉でせう。

之によく似た誤用で「大衆的」といふ佛語が「大同團結」「大協同」の意味に使はれた結果、大なるものゝためには小なるものを犠牲にすべきであると云ふ風に使はれたら、之は通俗の全体主義で佛教の全体主義とは凡そ反對です。

佛教の全体主義は相關主義で、宇宙を一つの相關する動体と觀る立場からして、全体によつて個々を生かす無民的な人間性的な温情を主とするものであります。よくありがちな「公のためならお前一人位はだまつてゐよ、お前一人位犠牲をしたつて我慢せよ」と云ふのは「大乘」の眞意ではありません。併し、相關主義的全体主義が大乘であるから、感恩とか他力即佛力が言はれるのも道理でせう。

又之について思ひ出すのは無我といふ佛語の誤用です。「我」とは元印度數論バラモンなりの「我」で常一、主宰の意味で固定した實体と云ふことですが、若し人間性が固定して動きのとれぬ實体であつたら大變なことです。佛陀は、萬物因縁所生觀に基いて人間性の向上可能性を前提とされたが故に「物心ともに固定したもの無し」といふ意味で「無我」を說かれた。「お前の其考へを捨てよ、お前の生命も犠牲にせよ」と云ふやうな無理押しは、無我の見地を離れたもので、無我であらば、必ず空、即ち萬物を受入れる大自由。デモクラチック精神の基調をなす自由の意味がなくてはなりません。

まで此の自由と云ふ言葉が又、ハイカラさうで實は古い佛語ときてゐます。自由とは空でありまして、萬物をうけ入れて融通無礙の精神的大自由です。

今日は、特に四大自由とか五大自由とか云はれて有難いことですが、心して味はなくてはならぬことです。たとへは、言論の自由と云ふ例をとりましても、社會連帯と云ふ責任をはなれて、無茶と云つたり書いたりすると、結局、言論自由が反つて暴力以上の殺人を犯す事になります。戰爭の興奮か知れませんが、倫米で同胞が血で血を洗ふ不祥事を起したとき、ますが、言論も亦、心しないと、狂人の刃物の如く、血で血を洗ふ以上の惡影響があります。

自由とは飽まで空であると共に相即性であります。自分も人間であるが彼も人間である、皮膚の色、人種の色、宗教の色、等々種々の色合もありませうが、其色合に先立つて、すべては人間ではないかと云ふ所へお互の考へが相即すべきものと思ひます。

例へば思想の場合でも、自分の考へ方が此所に至る過程があつてこゝまで來た。しかし彼の考へも亦歩みつゝあるのである、と云ふ風に自他の相即性を認めるのであります。こゝに洞達な自由の道がひらけてゆきます。「親鸞は弟子一人も持たず候」と云ふ親鸞の態度の中にデモクラチックな自由道が指されてゐるやうです。

×

一遍出なほさねばならぬことになつて今言葉のほこりを拂つてのますと矢つ張り多少の獻献なき能はぬものです。左樣なら。

オカナガン紀行

シンレーキ　三ツヤ

（オヤマにて）

湖よりの日は、照りつけてオヤマなる

いつの間かチェリーのつぶら實ついて見たき

（オカナガン）

リンゴ若葉照り出づる日の醉ふなる

オゴポゴや湖心さはだちて暮れ遲し

（ケローナにて）

すでに夏木の都に來てたねし

夏の湖舟きおへて愛づるなり

（引地君子様）

驚きてし〳〵愛づる櫻餅

（小林芳栄宗匠）

ま良し一望山湖夏の風

（春雨氏）

新宅や雨氣みなぎつて涼しきう

（天光氏）

×

（梓由齋）

神さらに樹齢…露霜を經る實 葉

初夏の爽気あらし日の雲にして涼し

謹告

私共カーラン在中は皆々様に御厄介をおかけ今回東行に際して懇篤を御送り下さいまして誠に有難く厚く感謝いたします六日トロント市着致しました從前の御厚誼を賜りますやう紙上を以て乍略儀御禮を申上ます

坂本正一 外一同

Culver House Cleaning Co., Ltd.
Vineland Station, Ont.

ミカーガンの皆様

謹告

私儀一家無事…の皆様方の御厚情を賜り…上げます…御禮を申し上ると共に…

六月二十五日

…千代子

By Murray St. …
Hamilton, Ont.

レモンクリークの皆さま

HEIGORO TANABE
Watchmaker & Jeweller
WESTWOLD, B.C.
Wedding & Engagement Rings
Quick Service—Work Guaranteed

SPEAKING OF PUTTEES

IF THERE EVER was such a thing as a Seven-Day Notice in the Canadian Army, forty-two [illegible] would have gone in from the B-17 [illegible] that day. The cause of all [illegible] would have been the thing [illegible] puttees ... that gosh-durned [illegible] which is supposed to be [illegible] around the lower extremities of a soldier.

To begin with, the masculine leg was never meant to be exhibited. It is hairy, it is bony, it is all [illegible], it looks like nothing. In Nisei patois, it is the all-famed daikon ashi. With the donning of summer uniforms—that is flannel shirts and flannel shorts—many daikon ashi appeared in B17. Couple of unsuspected bowlegs showed up, but very unfortunately, there were no knock-knees to complete the picture. It was a gruesome sight ... all these bare legs (shades of Belsen!) ... and it was no wonder that the standing orders of camp number twenty did not permit shorts to be worn outside.

Getting back to the subject of puttees, this relic of the Boer War is approximately a yard long and orders state that the leg must be encircled twelve times and fastened at the outside point. The space between each circling must be one inch apart and it must end four fingers width below the patella. That is what the orders say.

In practice, especially at the beginning, the use of puttees is accompanied by much praying and swearing and plain ordinary blood, sweat and tears. Far into the night, long after Lights Out, flashes of illumination can be seen in the huts. The O.C. disregards everything on this occasion for he knows (he had to go through it once) that the poor recruit is huddled over his daikon, muttering and cussing as he once more winds the puttees around his legs and hopes it will end at the outer point. That rarely happens, but when at last success is achieved, the usual practice is for the recruit to ease himself into his bunk with his boots and puttees still on. Thus, he [illegible] his troubled sleep, ready to [illegible] on the morning company parade in full summer regalia for the first time in his unhappy military career.

The prize in B17 would go to [illegible] D.W. On D.W. the puttees [illegible] up and down one moment [illegible] then curls up tiredly next turn [illegible] degrees and then comes [illegible] to the front at a wicked [illegible] degrees. The sartorius [illegible] and bones too conspicuous. The finished product of [illegible] puttees looks like ... well, [illegible] to say here ... but you [illegible] what I mean.

Puttees are relics of the Boer War, says Sarg. Enough said. Speaking of puttees ... Pte. R.I. [illegible] 1945.

NEW YORK — Pageant Magazine['s] [illegible] "Citizen of Good Will" [illegible] to Ben Kuroki, Air Force veteran, for his work in [illegible] discrimination against [illegible] groups in America, according to the Pacific Citizen. The [illegible] honoring the [illegible] expected to be [illegible] in July.

Three-day Camping in Rockies Planned by S. Alta. Youth Council

The Southern Alberta Youth Council is sponsoring an outing at Waterton from August 10 to 12, three days of fun-packed, rejuvenating freedom in the glorious spruce-scented atmosphere of the Rockies.

The site will be the Canyon Camp, made available through the kindness of the United Church Camp Committee. However, the camp will be conducted in a strictly non-religious manner, and persons of all religious beliefs are welcome to attend this outing. Stress is laid upon this point.

The Y.C. is thus making an effort to foster good fellowship and understanding among all Niseis of Southern Alberta so that an undivided effort can be directed toward the ultimate goal ... Canadianization.

The council assures everyone that the outing will be positively a treat for the most jaded. The refreshing atmosphere will enable one to tuck away toast and coffee with amazing speed. Yes, even ulcers will be temporarily forgotten.

Energetic members can climb mountains or hike through woods to placid gems cradled in the wilderness. Ye anglers will have all the places in the world to enjoy themselves. Camp is only yards from a stream not unlike those in West Vancouver. Remember?

Lazy (or smart) individuals can work up a sweat watching others clamber up cliffs, wading up streams, rowing skiffs, playing fastball, or by guzzling sodas at Waterton.

Campfires and dancing at night should appeal to most.

To publicize the camp more fully, the Council is issuing a special edition of the Council circular. Full particulars and registration forms will be distributed and made available through the various members and clubs of the Y.C. Interested parties are asked to contact their club executives at once as there is a deadline for registration.

"Deportation and Court Action"

A section from a draft report submitted to the Ontario Provincial Conference by the Toronto Defence Committee

A modified deportation plan was announced by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell on November 21, and some weeks later orders in council were passed to give legal sanction to the plan on the 15th of December. All Japanese nationals who had applied for Japan were subject to deportation with naturalized Canadians who had not cancelled their applications prior to September 1, 1945. The wives and children of deportable persons were also placed in this category, while Canadian-born persons were free to cancel their applications at any time before their deportation order was issued.

A large section of the public was opposed to any form of deportation without reason, and at the beginning of January, 1946, a second delegation sponsored by the Co-operative Committee had an interview with the acting Minister of Justice and the deputy minister and outlined the objectionable features of the deportation plan. Concurrently, a large and influential body of opinion exerted direct and continued pressure on the Prime Minister to postpone actual deportation at least until the orders were referred to the Supreme Court for a ruling on points of law.

The case was heard on January 24 and 25, and the decision, given on February 18, allowed the deportation of all classes except the young children who were under sixteen years and wives who had not applied.

While failing to win a complete victory by legal means, for effective purposes, the fact that children could not be deported has prevented the forcible deportation of all groups. The legal issues in themselves are of such importance that the Co-operative Committee is appealing the case to the Privy Council in the hope of having the position of these people made secure. The case will be heard between June and October of this year.

The government received strong representation to rescind the orders in council on March 28. Although deportable persons are moving to other provinces from British Columbia, they are still legally subject to deportation to Japan. It appears that the government has modified its policy, however, and is not willing to make a formal announcement for fear of criticism. Placement allowances are still refused these people.

Although the orders in council have not been rescinded through force of public opposition, nor have they been declared invalid by the courts, we can, however, say that the campaign directed by the Co-operative Committee has been highly successful. 10,347 persons were subject to deportation; 6,844 had signed applications and 3,503 were their young children. 2,923 of the persons who applied were Japanese nationals; 1,461 were naturalized Canadians, and 2,460 were Canadian-born. The work of the committee has forced changes to free from forcible deportation the 2,460 Canadian-born, 3,503 children and a number of naturalized persons, a total of more than six thousand persons.

While it is impossible to predict the decision of the Privy Council, it must be remembered that only points of law, not morality nor politics, are being judged by the court. Neither will the circumstances pertaining to the signing of applications be an issue, but should the orders be upheld, the circumstances can be used in further legal action. Should the orders be upheld, a political campaign will have to be carried out to force the government to abandon deportation. We do not anticipate additional measures to deport these people should the orders be invalid.

WESTERNS TIED FOR FIRST PLACE IN TORONTO SOFTBALL

TORONTO, Ont.—In a spectacular last inning rally, Westerns eked out an 11-10 victory over Lipton's Tea to move into a first place tie with Purity Flours in the T.S.L. Intermediate A.A. series.

Behind 10-7 in the last inning, Westerns pushed in three runs. Then with the bases still loaded, Baron Wakabayashi hit a clean single to produce the winning run.

Jimmy Kitamura pitched a good game and had fine support from his team-mates. He was relieved by Johnny Shimizu in the last inning.

Hits were evenly divided by both teams with twelve each. Best for the Westerns were Kiyo Tamura and Paul Hirano with 3 for 5 and Baron Wakabayashi, Tom Kamino and Buzz Ogaki with two hits.

Dix Idenoye, at centre field, startled spectators with some lovely throws to home plate.

Nisei Baseball Leagues

CARDINALS STOP P.B. CHINOOKS 8-6

IRON SPRINGS, Alta.—Cardinals defeated Picture Butte Chinooks, 8-6, in a six-inning game played here on June 23. The entire game was played in rain until called off.

Cardinals started out strongly, gathering three runs in the first inning. In the following second and third inning, they added three more runs to their credit. Chinooks snared a run each in the first and second inning and a total of four runs in the third and fourth inning to tie with Cardinals at the end of the fourth.

Cardinals' pitcher, B. Senda, was replaced by Yo Nishimura in the fourth inning to stop Chinooks' rally. Roy Hayashi went all the way on the mound for Chinooks.

The break came in the last two innings when Cards collected two more runs to win the game.

OK CENTRE TAKES FIRST GAME IN SEMI-FINAL SERIES

By R. S.

OKANAGAN CENTRE, B.C.—Play-off fever, with its high tension and shattered nerves, now grips the OK Valley league as the combined Winfield-Centre ball team stumbled to a 10-7 win over Kelowna in the first game of the best-of-three semi-finals played here under rain-swept skies on Sunday, June 23.

Only the timely hitting of S. Hikichi pulled the game out of the bag for the northerners as Kelowna, striking fast, built up a 6-2 lead by their half of the third inning off the wild offerings of A. Hikichi in his first mound appearance since his return from Toronto.

Kelowna's lead was short lived as OK Centre, hitting back in their half of the third, scored three runs and added one more in the fourth to tie up the game. In the sixth, with Goto and Koyama on base, S. Hikichi came through with a screaming triple to right field to clinch the OK victory.

Matt Kobayashi, replacing A. Hikichi in the fourth, showed superb relief hurling in holding Kelowna to one more run.

Despite the victory, the game was one of the poorest showings made by the Centre, with six errors being charged against them. The boys from the north now need one more win to enter the finals against Summerland for the valley championship.

BUTTE'S IWAMOTO HURLS 1-HIT GAME, STRIKES OUT 13

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—Sparked by the brilliant one-hit pitching performance of Trogie Iwamoto, Picture Butte Bussels defeated Raymond Rookies 5 to 1 in a game played here on June 30.

Iwamoto struck out 13 batters to hold Rookies till the seventh inning when Ohashi doubled to bring in a team-mate to score. This was Rookies' only hit and run of the game.

The most spectacular player was Tosh Iwamoto who caught a long fly with his bare hands while on the run.

S. Yagi of Raymond Rookies was touched for six hits and walked seven Bussels. Heavy hitters for Bussels were George Shigemi, Kozy and Tak Katakami.

Subscribe to The New Canadian

"Canadian Citizen"

(Continued from Page 2)

[illegible] granted to a [illegible] compliance with [illegible] required and [illegible] down for ap[illegible] ates of Canadian [citizen]ship will be dealt with [in a] subsequent article.

In Response to Peg

By A.A.N.

"Puh-LEEZ-a don't-a squaWEEZ-a da ba-NAH-na ..." The saints preserve us! I give the dial a hasty twist. "Sho' fly pie and apple pan dowdy—" Hmm! Again I twist the dial. "Hey baba ri ba—" Horrors! Some more dial-twisting ... "Cee-ment mix-err, put-tee, puh-tee—" Oh, give me strength!

So I pick up The New Canadian, and bingo! Peg defends silly modern songs. Have you taken leave of your senses, Peg?

You say, "Juveniles are delinquents because they are not satisfied with life." Well now, if "Chickory Chick" and similar blather are the cures for juvenile delinquency, and since such ditties are heard all too often and continually, how come juvenile delinquency is on the increase? Come, come, Peg. Civic and police authorities in many a community state that juveniles are delinquents because of the lack of discipline in homes and schools. Some American cities fine parents whose children are either caught on the streets after a certain hour or get into trouble. These cities found their juvenile delinquency has dropped as much as 75 per cent. Now, where was your beloved "Chickory Chick" and stuff?

You correctly print out that Grandfather listened to and applauded songs with words like "with a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino" or "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la." Screwy words, yes. But a song isn't a song unless it has lyrics and music. Grandpa's favorites have melodious music, while modern songs like "Sentimental Journey" flop dismally in this department. A good melodic line must have good range as well as good "curves"—just as a good feminine figure must have curves (in the right places of course). But let's not stray from our topic. Go to a piano. Using E and C, pick out—in the key of C major—the first lines of "Chickory Chick" and "Sentimental Journey." Only two notes, Peg! In a what?

Unable to produce immortal songs like "Star Dust" and "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes" all the time, modern song writers resort to stealing from the classics. Chopin's grand and fiery Polonaise is converted into a mushy, lethargic ballad called "Till the End of Time." The full, rich harmonies of Tschaikowsky's Piano Concerto in B flat minor are abandoned for the anemic "Tonight We Love." Still lacking original melodies, they have taken Rachmaninoff's beautiful theme from the last movement of his second piano concerto and set words to it. Crooners now mourn over "Full moon and empty arms ..." These are only a few examples.

Another thing. Modern ballads are the craze one day and forgotten the next. How often do you hear "Sunday, Monday, or Always" or "The Music Goes Round and Round"? How long will "The Gypsy" or "If I Had a Dozen Hearts" last? Your guess is as good as mine.

Don't get me wrong, though. I'm not absolutely "agin" modern music. I like good dance music. And though I enjoy Tommy Dorsey and my favorite Glenn Miller, my first love is Bach, Brahms, Beethoven, and the other Masters.

What is more soothing after a tiring day than Massenet's beautiful Meditation from Thais? Or Malotte's "The Lord's Prayer"? Ah yes Peg, music—GOOD music—hath charms.

News Items from Interior Towns

Greenwood

During the months of May and June, the graduation ceremonies of kindergartens, public schools and high schools have highlighted activities in this evacuation centre.

Nine Nisei pupils received their diplomas at a high school graduation ceremony held at the local Theatre on May 30. These included: Setsuko Takemoto, Kiyoshi Fujisawa, Hiroshi Mukai, Nobuyuki Oatsuka, Kazuno Yaguchi, Tomiko Sora, Natsue Nakano, Tsuruko Iwasaki and Kazuko Nakamura. The graduating class was comprised of Nisei students only.

The Sacred Heart Mission Public School held its graduation day on June 22.

Twenty-four children graduated from the Catholic Church Kindergarten on June 15. Another nine children graduated on May 23 from the United Church Kindergarten.

Rosebery

New officers of the Roseberry Showakai were elected at a general meeting held here on June 15. Results were as follows: President, H. Nagano; vice-president, T. Machida; chairman, R. Yoshida; vice chairman, M. Yokoma; secretary, M. Ishida; treasurer, I. Nakatsuka; auditors, T. Yokoyama and S. Harada. A committee of eight members was also elected.

Elected for offices of the Defence Committee were: R. Yoshida, chairman; M. Ishida, secretary, and I. Nakatsuka, treasurer. Two auditors and five committee members completed the list of officers.

Tashme

The Tashme Youth Organization, which disbanded this month, donated its treasury balance of $261.60 to Relief Funds for Japan. $130.80 each were donated to the United Church and the Anglican Church.

Former officers of the organization were Fred Saiga, president; O. Yano, vice-president, and Chisa Oye, secretary.

Nisei Christians Hold Beach Party

By K. I.

KELOWNA, B.C. — A large crowd of young Niseis from Kelowna and Okanagan Centre met recently at Okanagan Centre for a beach party sponsored by the Kelowna Nisei Christian Fellowship.

A prayer by Mr. Sharpals and the singing of a few hymns opened the devotional period. Miss Margaret MacMurray then gave an interesting speech about the Bible, which was followed by a testimony by Mr. Sharpals. A prayer by Miss MacMurray closed the period.

Refreshments of hot dogs and tea followed. Miss Yoshiko Ikenouye sang a solo before the closing of the party.

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Personal Notes

Engagement

KAMLOOPS, B.C.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Fusaye Tsumura, eldest daughter of Mr. Chonosuke Tsumura of Kamloops, to Mr. Ichiro Kawamoto of Toronto, eldest son of Mr. Chujiro Kawamoto of Tashme, B.C. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. U. Tomimoto and Mr. and Mrs. T. Naganobu.

Birth

HAMILTON, Ont. — Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Nishizaki (nee Rosemary K. Tanizawa), have announced the birth of a son, Masakazu Dennis, at Casa Maria, St. Joseph Hospital, on June 5. Both mother and son are doing well.

Obituary

KIMIYE GOTO

WINNIPEG, Man. — Kimiye Goto, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bungoro Goto of South St. Vital (Winnipeg), died in the Winnipeg General Hospital on June 27. Funeral services were held on June 29. Rev. Akagawa officiated.

* * *

NATSU ADACHI

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — Funeral services were held at Picture Butte Buddhist Church on June 26 for Natsu Adachi, who died on June 24. Rev. Y. Kawamura officiated.

* * *

YUKITOSHI IZAWA

NEW DENVER, B.C.—Funeral services were held at the local Anglican Church on June 24 for Yukitoshi Izawa, who died on June 21. Rev. Savary officiated.

* * *

MINORU ICHIKAWA

KAPUSKASING, Ont.—Funeral services were held on June 28 at St. Mark's Anglican Church for Minoru Ichikawa, 37, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Iwataro Ichikawa of Kapuskasing and formerly of Queensborough, who passed away at Toronto General Hospital on June 26. The remains were cremated in Toronto. Besides his parents, the deceased is survived by his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Tash Omoto, brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Ichikawa, three brothers, Iwao, Shigeo and Kiyoshi, and one sister, Taeko.

* * *

SEIICHI OHASHI

CHATHAM, Ont.—Funeral services were held here on June 24 for Seiichi Ohashi who died June 21 in Windsor as a result of an accident which occurred during work. The deceased is the son of Mr. Matsujiro Ohashi of Chatham, Ont.

Notices

The Toronto Citizenship Defence Committee acknowledges a contribution from the Kanagawa Kenjin Kai (per Toyoji Ozaki), of New Denver, B.C., for the sum of $213.95.

Acknowledgement

Generous donations from the following are gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian: Kanagawa Kenjin Kyokai; Mr. Chujiro Kawamoto of Tashme on the occasion of his son's marriage; Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Nishizaki on the occasion of their son's birth.

[illegible]

Ickes Urges Revision of Laws

NEW YORK CITY — Harold S. Ickes, former secretary of the interior, asked on June 17 for revision of immigration and naturalization laws to permit entry of Japanese on the same basis as persons of other countries and immediate halting of the "brutal deportation" of Japanese aliens now facing return to Japan, the Pacific Citizen reported on June 29.

Praising the record of Japanese aliens in the United States [illegible] the war, Ickes in his [illegible] column published in the New [illegible] Post declared that the [illegible] these aliens as "loyal Ame[illegible] is "unblemished."

He also stated that [illegible] immigration laws, which [illegible] not discriminate against [illegible] from Japan, would serve [illegible] "certain unjust state [illegible] laws."

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- **BUSHWORK:** Cutting, peeling, piling and cutting strip roads.
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  - (c) 4' Jackpine (Rough) $3.00 to $3.50 per cord.

Note: Maximum rates apply on 50 cords or more.
Tools to be purchased at Company Store.
Board: $1.35 per diem.

- **SAWMILL:** Minimum rate $ .45 per hour
  Maximum rate $ .55 per hour

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Board: $1.35 per day.

- **CALENDAR MONTH BASIS INCLUDING BOARD AND LODGING.**

Cookee	$ 65.00-$ 75.00	Strip Boss	$ 85.00-100.00
Bull Cook	65.00- 75.00	Sub-Foreman	85.00- 100.00
Cook	100.00- 125.00	Foreman	125.00- 150.00

- **26-DAY MONTH BASIS INCLUDING BOARD AND LODGING.**

	Per Diem	Per Month
Teamsters—2 horse teams	$2.50-$2.88	$ 65.00-$ 75.00
Tractor Driver—Light Work	3.85	100.00
Tractor Driver—using blade	4.43- 4.81	115.00- 125.00
Truck Driver—freighting	3.27- 3.85	85.00- 100.00
Truck Driver—hauling	3.85- 4.24	100.00- 110.00
Handyman	3.27- 3.85	85.00- 100.00
Mechanic	4.81- 5.76	125.00- 150.00

- **OPPORTUNITY FOR STORE KEEPER:** Empty Store Building—Company willing to rent to person wishing to start business.
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  Bonuses: (a) for 1st month $ 5.00
  (b) for 2nd month 10.00
  (c) for 3rd month 15.00
  (d) for 4th month 20.00
- **ACCOMMODATION:** Accommodation for families available at Hearst, Ont.

Mr. W. D. Murray, Manitoulin Gardens and Greenhouses, SHEGUINDAH, Ontario—Requires TWO FAMILIES with two or three workers each. Must be used to vegetable gardening. Wages: $80.00 per month for first month, $90.00 after. Women workers and juveniles paid according to capacity. Accommodation: Two apartments, 3 rooms each. Schools: Public school with first two years' High School available at Sheguindah.

Col. Bankhead, OTTAWA — Requires services of Japanese COUPLE. Wages: $100.00 for the [illegible]

Mrs. G. Applebaum, [illegible] Fulton Ave., MONTREAL, Que. —Requires: COUPLE (1 child over 12 years) or 2 GIRLS. General Domestic duties. Wages: $100.00 per month plus 2 [illegible] with board.

A. J. Freiman, KINGSVERE [illegible] Ont. — Requ[illegible] COUPLE — [illegible] woman to do [illegible] summer months [illegible] $150.00 per month [illegible] accommodation [illegible]

Admiral Nelles, OTTAWA — Requires: Japanese CO[illegible] — Man for [illegible] to do cooking. Wages [illegible] per mo. plus [illegible]

Mrs. James [illegible] JOHN, N.B.—[illegible] GENERAL—[illegible] crease. [illegible]

Mrs. D. W[illegible] Wyshwood [illegible] Wanted: TW[illegible] Wages: $[illegible] $40.00 [illegible]

N.B.—INTERESTED PERSONS PLEASE APPLY [illegible] NEAREST SUPERVISOR.

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